No. 13,181.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

And it is just so in the matter of this city as compared with others. To be sure Washington is not an arctic region in

these days of general discomfort. Icicles

are not as frequent as they are up where

than some other places known to man as abiding spots.

Yesterday's maximum temperatures, as reported to the weather bureau last evening, were as follows, for the most important cities of the country:

Hard on Outdoor Work.

The extreme weather for the past few

days has had some effect on cutdoor work.

especially that which is being done in par-

ticularly exposed places. As a rule the men at work on the walls of buildings, however,

have been enabled to work as usual. The

contractor who is laying the conduit on 9th

contractor who is laying the conduit on 19th street for the Metropolitan railroad has found that a number of his men were unable to endure the excessive heat, and in consequence the force has been considerably reduced. Generally speaking, however, outdoor work throughout the city has not been interfered with in consequence of the hot weather.

Casualties Yesterday and Saturday. There were two deaths from the heat

during Saturday and Sunday. One occur-red Saturday afternoon. John Thomas, a colored man, sixty years old, was stricken

while working near the lower reservoir and

died half an hour later while being re-

moved to Georgetown in a patrol wagon,

As no relatives could be found the body of Thomas was taken to the Georgetown

morgue. The other fatal case was that which yes-

The other fatal case was that which yesterday caused the death of James Murray, a white man of about thirty-five, who came to Washington Friday to work at his trade as stonemason. He feil in 37th street near N at about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and died before a wagon could reach him. The body was taken to the morgue, and there a stonemason's union card was found in his pocket. Letters were also found that led to the notification of Murray's friends. The body will be cared for by the union.

WARRANTS SWORN OUT

Fender Order.

complied with the law regarding wheel

guards and fenders are to be taken into

Bradshaw, who has been detailed to see that the companies complied with the law,

has sworn out the necessary warrants and

the cases will come up at an early date.

The warrants were made out this afternoon

by Prosecuting Attorney Pugh, and to-

morrow counsel for the several companies

The roads against which the warrants

were issued are the Washington and

Georgetown cable road, Brightwood electric

road, Georgetown and Tenleytown electric

There were two warrants against the

Washington and Georgetown road, charg-

ing violations of law on Saturday and to-

day. The warrant for Saturday's violation

charges twenty-four cars, while today's

charges twenty-loss twenty-eight cars.
The Brightwood and the Georgetown and

Tenleytown roads are charged in one case, on Saturday, with having operated one careach in violation of law, while the Columbia cells and to the case of the columbia cells and the columbia cells are the columbia cells are the columbia cells are the cells

The warrants, as made out, charge in

"Being then and there a railway com

"Being then and there a railway company, and as such railway company, and then and there operate cars, said cars not being fully equipped with wheel guards and fenders, as authorized and adopted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

Mr. Pugh in issuing two warrants against the Washington and Georgetown road, emphasized the claim that these prosecutions are not brought for the purpose of testing the law, but for the purpose of enforcing its provisions. The law requires that these roads shall have wheel guards and fenders and it is the intention of the prosecuting officer to push each case as it comes up, and not allow them to be continued indefinitely, and permit violations of the purpose of the provisions.

tinued indefinitely, and permit violations of the law in the meanwhile.

of the law in the meanwhile.

It is stated that warrants will be issued against the companies every day until the law is complied with, unless the Police Court serves the law as it has served regulations enacted by the Commissioners for the preservation of life on the grade crossings and surface tracks of the steam religious.

railroads.

The warrants were sent out this after noon and may be served this evening.

CLERKS TO GO.

Forty-Two to Be Dismissed From the

War Department.

The discharges in the War Department

30. There are seventeen in the record and

pension office, fifteen in the war records'

office and ten in the surgeon general's

office. There were originally twenty-five in

the first named office, but the number was reduced to seventeen by the transfer of reduced to seventeen by the transier seleght clerks to the Treasury Department. Nearly all selected for dismissal are ladier

'All Have Returned.

Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Morton and

President to attend the funeral of Secre

tary Gresham, returned to the city last

evening and resumed their official duties

this morning. Col. Corbin was sent to Chicago as the personal repre entative of the Secretary of War to make proper ar-rangements for military participation in the burial services.

road is charged with having op-

oad and the Columbia cable road.

erated eighteen cars on Saturday.

ach instance:

will probably agree upon a day for trial.

weather.

TWO CENTS.

in the eating Saturday's Star contained 58 columns of advertisements, made up of 1,070 separate announces ments. Ehose advertisers Bought publicity-not merely Space.

the proof of the pudding is

MR. BRISTOW'S NAME

Included in the List of Possible Secretaries of State.

HIS POLITICAL STATUS UNCERTAIN

But He Voted for Cleveland in 1884.

STILL TALK OF BAYARD

The name of ex-Secretary Bristow of New York is now included in the speculation touching the vacancy in the State Department. There is nothing definite offered in support of the suggestion, and there seems to be a shade of doubt in some quarters as to just where Mr. Bristow stands politically at this day. He has not been prominent in politics for nearly twenty years. After the Cincinnati convention, in 1876, when he figured in the balloting for President, he moved to New York and established bimself in the law. He has ever since resided there, and while taking no part in national affairs, has on more than one occasion identified himself with movements looking to the betterment of the lo-cal government. This has caused him to touch shoulders with the mugwumps, and in 1884 he was classed among those who, while not subscribing entirely to the demowhile not subscribing entirely to the demo-cratic policy, preferred, on personal grounds, Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Blaine, and was said to, have voted the democratic na-tional ticket that year. What his position was in 1888 and in 1892, Mr. Blaine being eliminated from the equation, is not stated. But, at any rate, Mr. Bristow's discontent with his old party affiliations antedetes

But, at any rate, Mr. Bristow's discontent with his old party affiliations antedates that of the late Judge Gresham, and for that reason, it may be, coupled with his ability, experience and location, his name is now brought forward in connection with the State Department succession. Mr. Bristow enjoyed for a time under President Grant much the same confidence and advancement that Judge Gresham did under President Arthur.

He was promoted from the solicitor generalship to the secretaryship of the treasury, and for a season some of the republican managers thought they detected a purpose on President Grant's part to groom Mr. Bristow for the presidential succession. But, however this may have been, the whisky scandals arose in 1875, and Mr. Bristow's part as Secretary of the Treasury in exposing the conspiracy and punishing the conspiracy are such that the head of the treasure and that the conspiracy are such that the head of the treasure and that the the head of the treasure and that the the conspiracy are such that the treasure are the treasure and the treasure are the treasure and the treasure are treasured to the treasured treasur arristow's part as secretary of the Treasury in exposing the conspiracy and punishing the conspirators was such that he became embroiled in factional fighting, and the effort to make him the reform candidate in 1876 falled. Some of his friends and champions were indiscreet and arrayed except him, by a too severe critisism of and champions were indiscreet and arrayed against him, by a too severe criticism of certain party managers, agencies which in convention he could not withstand. Mr. Bristow is accredited with some of the characteristics that made Judge Gresham a force in affairs. He has pluck and persistency, and is very downright at times. He was never a high protectionist. He is a sound money man. His views on foreign affairs are, of course, unknown, though his appearance at the head of the cabinet table would arrue his indorsement and support of the President's policy.

Still Much Bayard Talk.

Still Much Bayard Talk. There is till a good deal of Bayard talk. Canvassed from every point of view, the Delaware statesman is thought to fill the bill completely. The understanding between him and the President is probably perfect. They have worked together in all things, and the reason now given as to why Mr. Cleveland upon taking office the second time did not again avail himself of Mr. difference between members of his first cabinet. Circumstances were such that he could not call the others back, and so he was forced to make an entirely new slate. was forced to make an entirely new slate. The belief is, however, that his first thoughts were of Mr. Bayard when fortune for the second time called him to the White House. Mr. Bayard, it is said, enjoyed his one term in 'he State Department. The criticism of his course was now and then a little biting, but he had been in politics long enough to throw that off. He likes his present post very much, but nobody seems to doubt that he would readily exchange it to doubt that he would readily exchange it for the other. Washington is a town that suits him. And then it is close to Dela-ware, where, just now, under the blight of the Addicks shade, the republican party is showing signs of distress. Mr. Bayard, the Addicks shade, the republican party is showing signs of distress. Mr. Bayard, within easy reach, could render his old friends much assistance in getting the upper hand again; could hammer away a little himself on a new democratic coop for the blue hen's chickens. He may not care for further honors from the state, but the sequent that he must carriestly deit is assured that he must earnestly de-sire to see his old bailiwick safely demo-

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

cratic again, and that he would gladly as

Government Contractors Responsible for Errors Made in Bidding. The chief of the bureau of yards and

decks invited proposals, by an advertise-ment dated the 20th of April last, for reconstructing certain of the buildings at the navy yard. New York, and the lowest bid received was that of Thomas H. Stanley & Co. of New York, but on the acceptance of their bid, that company declined to enter into the requisite formal contract, on the ground that they had made a mistake in transcribing the estimates upon which their hid was based, and requested the bureau to award the contract to the next lowest bidder, and charge the difference to their

account.

Circumstances of this kind having frequently occurred in various bureaus of the Navy Department, the opinion of the Atterney General was asked as to whether Stanley & Co. had a right, under the circumstances, to withdraw their bid on account of the mistake they made in prepar-

count of the mistake they made in preparing their estimates.

The opinion of the Attorney General on
this point is contained in the following
paragraph of his reply to the Secretary of
the Navy:

Navy: You ask me, first, whether the firm have a right to withdraw their proposal. I am clearly of the opinion that they have not such right. The mistake was not a mutual such fight. The mistake was not a mutual one, and it was due to negligence on their part. You refer to the opinion of my predecessor in the case of the Western Electric Company. That opinion related to a clerical error in a bid, by which the figure 4 was substituted for the figure 9, so that it read '\$4,350' instead of '\$0,350.' Whatever may have been the proper rule of the ever may have been the proper rule of the law applicable to that case, I think the present one is very clear."

The Facts as to Lord Gough.

"In the announcement of the death of Lord Gough and the consequent succession to the title and estates of the Hon. Hugh Gough of the British embassy in this city,' said a gentleman fully conversant of the facts, "the newspapers, misled doubtless by fragmentary information, confused two separate personalities, with the inevitable result. As a matter of fact, the first Lord result. As a matter of fact, the first Lord Gough, the illustrious soldier who received the thanks of parliament, the baton of a field marshal, a peerage and a grant of £2,000 a year for three lives, died twenty-six years ago in the ninetieth year of his age. The second Lord Gough, whose death is now announced, was born in 1815. He was for some time an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and served in China. The Hon. Hugh Gough, now the third viscount, was born in 1849."

NORTH ATLANTIC SOUADRON

Gossip as to Whom the Command Will Be Given.

Admiral Walker's Trip to Alaska Believed to Strengthen the Chances of Admiral Ramsay.

Rear Admiral Walker, chairman, and Mr. Johnson, chief clerk of the light house board, left here this morning for an inspection of lights and aids to navigation in the waters of Alaska. They will make the long trip by way of Portland and Seattle, and expect to be gone about two months. Admiral Walker's departure from the city on such an extended trip, just at this time, is accepted in naval circles to take him out of the list of possibilities as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron. He applied for that duty a few days after the detachment of Admiral Meade. Admiral Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, also applied for the detail at the same time, and his chance of selection is believed to have been greatly strengthened by the apparent retirement from the field of Admiral Walker.

At the Navy Department it is believed as good as settled that Admiral Ramsay will be given command of the squadron within the next few weeks, and that either Commodore Bunce or Commodore Mathews will succeed him as chief of the bureau of navigation. squadron. He applied for that duty a few

commodore Bunce of Commodore Matchews will succeed him as chief of the bureau of navigation.

Admiral Ramsay's prespects will still be good, even in case it is decided to defer action until after the return of the New York and other vessels sent to Kiel, ds is predicted in some quarters. Such a postponement, according to current gossip, would merely mean that it was desired to retain Admiral Ramsay at the head of the navigation bureau until he could utilize the New York as his flagship. If the squadron command remains vacant until the European fleet returns, which will be late in July, it is possible that it may go to Admiral Walker, who will be back on the scene of action by that time. Everything favors the selection of Admiral Ramsay, either immediately or within a few months.

JUNE ON THE ATLANTIC.

A Culm Sea Promised Those Who Make the Passage.

weather forecast for the month, as given in the North Atlantic Pilot Chart for June, issued Saturday by the United States hydrographic office, predicts generally fair weather in the central and southern parts of the north Atlantic; a few southwesterly and westerly gales along and to the northward of the transatlantic routes, and near the American coast; fog on the Grand Banks and to the westward as far as the coast; also near 50 degrees north latitude, from longitude 25 degrees north latitude, from longitude 25 degrees west to 5 degrees west; icebergs and field ice between the 45th meridian and the Newfoundland coast; also on the Grand Banks and between 45 degrees west and 51 degrees west, and as far south as 41 degrees north.

The prediction as to weather is based upon the average meteorological conditions

The prediction as to weather is based upon the average meteorological conditions prevailing over the north Atlantic at this season, which will be readily intelligible to those who have studied the valuable reproduction of the daily weather map published in The Star every afternoon. These conditions show an area of high pressure near the 30th parallel and a low in the vicinity of Greenland. Between the high and the low there is a general movement of the airs from the United States toward Europe and the arctic regions, and occasional spiral circulations, viz., the cyclonic (against the sun), with low barometer, and the anti-cyclonic (with the sun), with high barometer. Generally, to the eastward and barometer. Generally, to the eastward and in front of the cyclonic circulation, or the low, the weather is damp, the thermometer rising and the barometer failing, while to the eastward and in front of the anti-cyclonic, or the high, it is dry, cooler, and the barometer rises.

The chart also contains the results of a

The chart also contains the results of a valuable series of experiments upon the color and visibility of lights at sea, undertaken independently by the United States, the German and the Netherlands governments. It is shown that in order to fulfill the requirements of the regulations promulgated by the marine conference at Washington in 1889, which states that "the word visible' in these rules shall mean visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere," lights of a high candle power are necessary. Special attention must be paid to the sary. Special attention must be paid to the sary. Special attention must be paid to the color and intensity of the side lights, whose range of visibility diminishes much more rapidly than that of white lights. A clear bluish green and a coppery red are the shades giving the most satisfactory results, other shades tending to appear white as the distance increases. The capital involved in maintaining a vessel is so great that the small outley required for a suitvolved in maintaining a vessel is so great that the small outlay required for a suitable outfit of lights is not to be weighed against it. It should not be overlooked that in the active commerce of the present conducted by large steamers of great speed the danger of collision for small sailing vessels must increase as the efficiency of their lights diminishes, and that good running lights distinctly withthe averaged. ning lights, distinctly visible and well at-tended, are their best protection.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The Recent Pension Office Ruling Will Probably Be Rescinded.

The question as to the date of the termination of the civil war, raised by Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department in a recent pension decision, has given rise to considerable discussion. The case in question was that of John Barleyoung, a soldier who had entered the army April 19, 1866. He applied for a pension under the three months' service act, claiming that the war did not rminate until August 20, 1890, when resident Johnson, by proclamation, an-ounced that peace had been restored. ceretary Reynolds held that actual hosillities ceased in July, 1865, nine months before Barleyoung enlisted.

before Barleyoung enlisted.

For these reasons the claim was disallowed. The effect of the decision is to exclude a large number of persons who entered the service between July, 1865, and May, 1866, from the operations of the penders law. sion law. Since the decision was made it has been

Since the decision was made it has been ascertained that the Supreme Court, in December, 1897, held that the war did not terminate until the date of the President's proclamation, on August 29, 1896. The court held expressly that the question of the date of termination of the war was not to be left to each claimant to settle, but was to be determined by some formal public act of the government; that the first official declaration on the point was the President's proclamation, and that was the President's proclamation, and tha

was the President's proclamation, and that Congress had expressly adopted this date as that on which the rebellion ended.

The opinion closed as follows:

As Congress, in its legislation for the army, has determined that the rebellion closed on the 20th day of August, 1898, there is no reason why its declaration on this subject should not be received as settling the question wherever private victor. tling the question wherever private rights are affected by it." In view of this decision and the large number of persons involved the Barle young case will probably be reopened.

Naval Orders.

.Commander N. M. Dver has been detached from ordnance instruction, June 5, and ordered to duty at the navy yard, Boston Lieut. C. R Rees has been ordered to the Monocacy, Lieut, L. H. Lefavor has been detached from the Monocacy on reporting of his relief about August I, and ordered home and granted three months leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton and Assistant Engineers C. W. Dyer and A. McAllister have been ordered to examiration for promotion.

SOME FATAL RESULTS

Victims in This City of the Fierce Rays of the Sun.

RELIEF MAY COME TOMORROW

What the Weather Forecaster

Mr. James Tilton, son of the late Commander E. G. Tilton, United States navy, was a victim of sunstroke in this city this morning. He will be buried at Annapolis. The first case of sunstruke treated at the Emergency Hospital during the present hot spell occurred this morning and resulted fatally. The victim was John Allen, a colored man fifty years of age, employed by J. Maury Dove as a coal heaver. Allen was at work on the hoppers in the yard of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He was overcome about 10:30 o'clock and expired at the hospital at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock.

There were two other sudden deaths to-

lives in Shepherd's alley, was overcome by the heat while attending the Police Court this afternoon as a witness. She was cared for by friends, and was taken home in the

This afternoon the police patrol wagon of the fourth precinct was called to 459 G street southwest, where a colored woman was overcome by the heat while at work. Today about noon a man named Edward Stevens, while working in Lafayette square, was overcome by the heat, and was taken to his home, No. 342 Florida avenue, by the police.

A. T. Atkinson, employed as a compositor in the government printing office, was overcome by the heat while at work Saturday afternoon, and had to be taken to his home, No. 145 C street northeast. He is being attended by Dr. Richardson. This afternoon the sick man's condition was regarded as serious. This afternoon the police patrol wagon

At the Weather Bureau.

ties. The weather man was not slangy; he was merely accurate. Sometimes a man can be accurate and slangy, too. But Prof. McAdle, the forecaster for June, is not slangy. He pointed slowly over his tissue raper map, and called attention to a large labeled "low."

"That storm," said Prof. McAdle, "is the only chance that there is that this heated term may break up. I am hoping, for the cake of the citizens of the east, that it may come on eastward and sweep the country from end to end with cooling rains. But it ay go diagonally off to the northeast, and so merely bisect the country. In that event we will not feel the effects of it materially. This 'high' that has occupied the eastern section of the country shows signs of collapsing. It has grown weaker, and may break up suddenly, and let the western storm, which came in from Arizona and New Mexico last Saturday, work its way eastward. That storm has caused the temperatures in the west and middle states to peratures in the west and middle states to drop somewhat already. There was a light frost reported this morning from Santa Fe, New Mexico. The temperatures this morning are all a little lower in the east, and it ceems probable that yesterday's marks, which broke more records than at any other corresponding period ever known, will not be again reached during this particular hot speal. But the course of the storm is so hot speil. But the course of the storm is so uncertain, as yet, that it is hard to forecast cooler weather for this region with any definiteness. In the map issued this morning I have said that cooler weather will probably prevail over the eastern section of the country Tuesday night. For the District I have said: 'Fair, with increasing cloudiness: stationery temperature topicht cloudiness; stationary temperature tonight, followed by slightly cooler weather Tuesday evening, with westerly winds."

Poor People Suffer.

let the people who live in the cool sub-rb, or whose city houses are airy and well entilated, provided sometimes with arti-cial breezes, whose purses are long enough oment in their bewailings over their hard fate, and think of the thousands of poverty stricken people living in the alleys and in narrow streets, who have absolutely no

chance to amelierate their condition, but who must suffer and take their sufferings as a necessary part of existence. Contrasts will sometimes do wonders in the alleviation of such burdens. When one can compare one's own condition with that of somebody else's and find that the other fellow is much worse off, the distress is not half so hard to bear.

Record in Other Cities.

Says on the Subject.

RECORD ELSEWHERE

ant cities of the country:

Philadelphia, 196 (Cloudy, Montgomery, 196 (Cloudy, New York, 194 Pt. ci'y, Cincinnati 194 (Clear, Washington, 196 (Cloudy, Portland), 196 (Cloudy, Portland), 192 (Cloudy, St. Louis, 196 (Clear, Albany, 194 (Clear, Rochester, 192 (Clear, New Orleans, 194 (Pt. ci'y, Buffalo, 195 (Clear, Milwaukee, 190 (Clear, Toicelo, 194 (Clear, Marquette, 74 (Cloudy, Atlantic City, 196 Pt. ci'y, Sismarck, 68 (Cloudy, Charlotte, 195 (Clear, Huron, 62 (Raing, Augusta, 195 (Clear, Huron, 62 (Raing, Augusta, 195 (Clear, Huron, 196 (Pt. ci'y, Jacksonville, 192 Pt. ci'y, Mobile, 196 (Pt. ci'y, Savannah, 198 Pt. ci'y, Morteal, 196 (Raing, Norfolk, 196 (Clear, Quebec, 176 (Pt. ci'y, Morteal, 196 (Clear, Quebec, 176 (Pt. ci'y, Mard on Outdoor Work, 197 (Pt. ci'y, Mard on Outdoor Work, 197 (Pt. ci'y, Mard, 196 (Clear, Quebec, 176 (Pt. ci'y, Mard, 196 (Clear, Quebec, 197 (Clear, 197 (Clea day, although it is not certain how much effect the heat had. Mr. John Schlotterbeck of 711 O street died suddenly early in the morning and Mr. Robert McDonald of Mount Pleasant later in the day.

Heat Prostrations.

Julia Robinson, a colored woman who

afternoon the sick man's condition was regarded as serious.

Justice Carroll W. Smith of Anacostia was overcome by the heat while on Jackson street this morning, and it is feared he has become temporarily insane. Mr. Smith has been afflicted with insomnia for some time and continued loss of rest reduced him to such a weak condition that he was unable to withstand the intense heat of the past few days.

"Hot stuff, hot stuff!" murmured the

weather forecaster this morning, wearily, as Tie Star man asked him the probabiliring-a-round-a-rosy in the western country

Prof. McAdie is Cautious. Prof. McAdie is cautious. He does not want to raise the hopes of the people inordinately, and he goes slowly about making predictions that may not be verified. This morning the temperature was a trifle lower than that which was recorded at the same hour yesterday, but, as he pointed out, there was every probability that the relative humidity of the atmosphere would considerably increase before night, so that the sensible temperature—as the scientists call it—that is to say, the actual "feeling," may be much greater. This is due to the familiar old phenomenon that the moisture in the air greatly affects the effect which the heat has upon the body. Cases of suntry the air greatly affects the effect which the heat has upon the body. stroke are more numerous when the air is moist as well as hot than when there is a dry heat. Indeed, men are quite frequently prostrated by the heat in cellars where the prostrated by the heat in cellars where the atmosphere is so wet that, in the language of some one who suffered from that cause today, it can be wrung out like a wet rag. Yesterday the local temperature reached 96 degrees, which is the highest that has been officially recorded since the present heated spell began. It is doubtless true that many well-regulated there were recorded. heated spell began. It is doubtless true that many well-regulated thermometers without scientific pedigrees registered over 100 degrees. Many of these instruments ran up to 98 and 99, but they cannot be ac-cepted as real history of the sizzard. The official record must be the only one taken.

Few heated spells last longer than this one, though many are on record as having endured as long. The worst about the present case is that it came with little warning, and right after a severe spell of cold weather, which had put the people all of condition to resist the heat. The poor pecple are suffering the worst, of course. They set it hardest in winter, when they cannot buy coal to keep warm, and they are at the hot end of the poker six months later, when they have no means of getting ice to cool themselves. Folks with clean beds and electric fans and ice coolers and palatable, cooling drinks at their disposal, may imagine that they are very miserable, but the folks who really feel the heat the most intensely are the wretched poor who cannot get away from their close quarters to the country or on the river, who have to suffer like animals in pens, who die by the score of complaints peculiar to the hot weather, and whose little ones waste away under the terrible influence of the pitiless sun and during the long, weary, restless nights. eds and electric fans and ice coolers and

> Naval Movements. The training ship Alliance arrived at Havre yesterday. The Ranger is at Guyaquil. The Atlanta has gone from Fort at Washington yesterday from

THE CAMERON BOOM

Why Silver Men of the West Favor the Pennsylvanian.

FACTIONAL PARTY FIGHTS IN THE STATE

Mr. Peary is now, and cold waves are far Representative Dalzell Anxious to Mr. Peary is now, and cold waves are far above par. This is a warm city, but there are others, and they are warmer. For instance, it was 100 degrees at Augusta, Ga, yesterday, and by the official thermometer at that. Charlotte, N. C., had an official record of 98 degrees, and several other cities were quite a bit above Washington in the matter of the official records. Hence, the truth of the assertion which was made Saturday, and is now repeated, that Washington is much more desirable than some other places known to man as abiding spots. Sit in the Senate.

MR. QUAY'S ATTITUDE

The influence of geographical lines on the prospects of presidential candidates among the silver people is daily becoming less and less. Indeed, the idea of locality dictating the presidency is being reversed. The west is reaching forth for some one from the east, while the east is looking for a western man to champion its cause.

Silver men of the west are giving up all dea of having a candidate for the presidency whose home is west of the Mississippl. The view taken by the silverites is that the west can be relied on to vote for a silver candidate, and that such a champion of their cause will receive the indorsement of the southern states. It is the east that is to be placated, and both republicans and democrats of the west are eagerly looking for an eastern bimetallist whom they can indorse at the national conventions. The eastern candidate, it is hoped, will be a man of sufficient influence to carry one of the great states and to win votes for him-self throughout the east generally.

Cause of Cameron's Candidacy.

It is really the result of this influence that is bringing to the front the candidacy of Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, who is received with great favor by the republicans of the west who consider the silver question the great issue to be fought over in the next national campaign, and who at the same time want a President who will be strongly in favor of protection. who will be strongly in favor of protection.

The terrible factional fights that are now going on in the keystone state are unusually annoying to Senator Cameron at this time. For two generations the Camerons have pushed a button and the Pennsylvania political machine has done about what they wanted. The protection sentiment has always insured Pennsylvania as solidly republican state so that a candiment they wanted. The protection sentiment has always insured Pennsylvania as a solidly republican state, so that a candidate from that locality has never gained the prominence that has been given to men who have been brought forward in doubtful states, where the question of securing some one whose personal popularity could determine the local contest was all important. Now that his presidential possibilities are looming up Cameron's own state is uncertain. A Pennsylvania candidate can be mentioned now, because in the eyes of the silver people state lines have been wiped out to a large degree, and three sections of the country have been substituted in their stead—the east, the west and the south. The south and the west wanting silver, or at least the leaders in the silver movement claim that they want silver—the east is the doubtful section to decide the contest.

Party Factions in the State.

Party Factions in the State. The factions in the republican party in Pennsylvania at the present time are the esult of local fights over the control of patronage. The strong friendship that has Prosecutions for Violating the Safety always existed between the two Pennsylvania Senators, it is thought, will cause vania Senators, it is thought, will cause Quay to support Cameron, and to do all he can to influence the Pennsylvania delegation in his favor at the convention. But this is very far from insuring the Senator the support of his own state. The silver people in the west believe that the long connection of the Cameron family with Pennsylvania reachilizations. The street car companies that have not connection of the Cameron family with Pennsylvania republicanism will guarantee that the state will go in whatever direction its Senator indicates. It is on this assump-tion that the western boom for Senator Cameron has gained its greatest strength, or western people within the ranks of the diverites count upon everything west of owa and south of Mason and Dixon's line, and to the electoral vote so secured they see victory in a positive assurance that Pennsylvania can be counted as on their

> People who are interested in the Camero become believe that the vacancy that would be made in the Pennsylvania senatorship would also figure largely in gaining support for their favorite within his own state. I s hinted in certain places that Represent is anned in certsin places that Representa-tive Dalzell is ambitious to be advanced to the United States Senate, and that any-thing that would promote Senator Cameror to the presidency would be hailed by him with great delight.

A Sound Money Man.

But Representative Dalzell is a sound money man, and it is not believed that he could in any way indorse a candidate for the presidency who would run on the issue of free silver. The free silver sentiment has its chief following in Pennsylvania

has its chief following in Pennsylvania in rural districts, and it is regarded as certain by the sound money men that the greatest cities of the state—Philadelphia, Pittsburg and others—could be relied upon to defeat any silver candidate.

Senator Cameron's boom for the presidency is apt to assume important proportions, as he is the only prominent republican of the east or of the west who has been talked of to any extent for the nomination who is regarded as surely in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There is an inclination on the part of the silver people of the republican party to compromise their case, so that if they can secure the nomination of a man who is personally favorable to them and who could be relied upon not to veto any free silver legislation by Congress they would be willing to accept a mild declaration in favor of bimetallism in the party platform, leaving the party untrammaled in enacting legislation.

THE WALLER-BRAY CASE.

The State Department Awaiting a Report From Ambassador Eustis. Mr. Langston, attorney for ex-Consul

Waller, who is new imprisoned in Mar seilles, accompanied by Paul Bray, who was deported from Madagascar on the same steemer with Waller, was at the State Department today to learn how the necessitated by reduced appropriations, will be announced tomorrow, to take effect June two cases are progressing. The department is still waiting for a detailed report from Ambassador Eustis, who has interested himself actively in the matter, and is conducting it in a fashion that is highly gratifying to Mr. Langston. The latter is somewhat exercised at the attack made upon Waller by one of the three Americans with French names who wrote a bitter letter from Tamatave to the American news papers. The attorney says that the three men are disgruntled with Waller because they failed to use him for their own self-ish purposes, while he was in Madagascar, and are taking this means of keeping him Col. Corbin, who went to Chicago with the out of their way.

Army Orders. First Lleut George Montgomery, ord-

ance department, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and ordered to duty at the Sandy Hook proving grounds First Lieut. R. G. Hill, twentieth infantry, has been detailed as recorder of the exam ining board at Fort Leavenworth, relieving ining board at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Capt. J. S. Rogers, twentieth infantry. Capt. Frank Baker, ordnance department, has been ordered to inspect a battery at the state camp grounds at Quonset Point, R. I. Musician Levi J. Collins, battery G, fourth artillery, Washington barracks, has been placed on the retired list.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Olney to Go North Wednesday.

The President and Attorney General to Follow in About Ten Days-State Department Gossin.

The President braved the extreme heat today and spent the entire day at his desk at the White House. He drove in from Woodley about 10 o'clock this morning, and was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and the two children, Ruth and Esther, Mrs. Cleveand came to the city to complete arrange ments for her departure to Gray Gables on Buzzard's Bay. There were several household matters she desired to attend to in person prior to leaving the city for the

President Can't Get Away Now. There has been such an accumulation of public business during the past week or wo that the President finds he will be unable to accompany his family to their corthern home. According to the present plan, Mrs. Cleveland and the children will

eave here for Gray Gables next Wednes-They will make the trip in a special car over the Pennsylvania railroad, and will be accompanied most of the way by Mrs. Olney, wife of the Attorney General, who has a cottage at Falmouth, Mass., about fifteen miles distant from the President's cottage. The entire trip may be made by rail, although it is possible that Mr. Benedict's yeach Oneida may be used in the edict's yeach to neida may be used in the edict's yacht Oneida may be used in the transportation of the party from Jersey City to Gray Gables.

President and Mr. Olney Go Later. The President and the Attorney General will make the trip to their summer homes in company. It is expected that they will follow their families in about ten days. There is more or less uncertainty about their movements. It is more than probtheir movements. It is more than prob-able, however, that they wfil go from here to Jersey City by rall and from there to Massachusetts by water.

Mr. Benedict's yacht, Oneida, may be used for the latter part of the journey, but it is possible that one of the light-hcuse tenders stationed at New York may be used in preference.

Vacant Secretaryship Gossip. The fact that Attorney General Olney is to be the President's traveling companion and that they are to be near neighbors during the entire summer gives a color of verlsimilitude to the current rumor that Mr. Olney is destined to succeed Mr.

Gresham as the premier of the cabinet. It is expected that the vacancy in the State Department and the vacancy in the office of assistant controller of the currency will be filled before the President's departure from the Capitol for the summer.

THE REGRETS OF BRAZIL.

Senor Mendonca's Letter on Secretary Gresham's Death. Senor Mendonca, the Brazillan minister. has written a letter to Acting Secretary

Uhl in regard to the death of Secretary Gresham, in which he says: "I have the honor to communicate to you that by a cablegram received last night at this legation I am entrusted with the duty of conveying to his excellency the President of the United States of America | ble. the expression of heartfelt sympathy and

ness of purpose; his dign his thorough sincereity him to every one who sincereity, which endeared loves uprightness. loyalty and courage; his intellectual power as well as his high moral qualities have borne his name to the southern limit of our continent, surrounded with the respect which great intellects and noble hearts always inspire among Latin nations.

"We were too near him to be able to neasure his true greatness. Now that he

of our foss, because statesman of his mark can well be claimed by all America.
"I firmly believe that the man whose re-mains we followed yesterday to their rest-ing place was one of the greatest of our generation in North and South America.
The appearance from time to time of The appearance from time to time of such men is a proof that the giant race of the founders of American freedom is kept alive for the accomplishment of the higher destiries of our land. The lives of these earnest workers of democracy are the links of the mighty chain which will bind togeththe founders of American freedom er the free nations of our hemisphere; their departure is always the sign that their al-

has departed we can realize the full extent

SECRETARY HERBERT'S RETURN. He Will Deliver the Diplomas at Annapolis Friday.

lotted task is done."

Secretary Herbert resumed his official duties at the Navy Department today. On his return from Chicago he spent two days in Buffalo as the guest of ex-Postmaster General Bissell. He will deliver the diplomas to the graduating class of the Nava Academy on Friday and will probably go to Annapolis tomorrow on the Dolphin. If he is unable to leave tomorrow, the Dolphin will not make the trip, and in that event the Secretary will go to Annapolis by rall on Wednesday. The date of his departure on the Dolphin for an inspection of northern naval stations has not yet been fixed beyond a general intention to start from here about the middle of the month. The Dolphin has been specially prepared for the cruise.

Distinctive Insignia. Distinctive insignia for the new cap and

blouse adopted for the army have been selected by some of the staff departments. The pay corps has chosen an acorn leaf, the medical department a red cross, the subsistence department a crescent, while for the quarternaster's department either an arrow or the initials Q. M. D. will prob-ably be selected.

Satisfied With the New Rifle. Ordnance officers of the army express

great satisfaction with the new rifle adopted for the service. According to one of them, the 30-caliber is better for effect in stopping the rush of messes under ordi-nary battle conditions than the .236 caliber of the new navy small arm. Some minor improvements have been made over the model at first adopted, and the greatest care was taken in the construction of the rifles now being issued to the troops.

The Distinguished Sick. about the same. She has not gained any strength since her relapse yesterday morn-

ng. Gen. Pleasanton is much better than he has been for some time.

Representative Hitt is doing fairly well.

The hot weather does not seem to affect
him seriously.

Adjourned Until Fall. The Supreme Court of the United States

adjourned today until the second Monday in October. Thirty-four cases, which have been argued, were left undecided.

TO GRAY GABLES CAMPOS TO DECIDE

When Reinforcements Shall Be Sent - to Cuba. .

BELIEF THAT MARTI IS STILL ALIVE

The Report Causes Cubans in Florida to Rejoice.

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS

MADRID, June 3.-The cabinet at a meeting today discussed the situation of affairs in Cuba, and decided to await the decision of the captain general, Marshal Martinez de Campos, before sending any further reinforcements.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 3.-A dispatch received here from Havana says that a leutenant of the civil guard who was acting chief of police at Puerto Principe has deserted. He succeeded in getting on board a pilot boat, from which he was transa pilot boat, from which he was trans-shipped to a steamer bound for Liverpool. The cause of his desertion is his fear of being brought to justice by the captain general, Marshal Martinez de Campos, who is known to have been displeased at the lleutenant's action in exceeding the limits of his authority while pursuing the band of insurgents commanded by Maurice Mon-tejo.

of insurgents commanded by Maurice Montejo.

There was great rejoicing here last night among the Cubans when the telegram from Benjamin Guerra, stating that Jose Marti is alive, was received, and in order to celebrate the event a meeting of Cubans was called for midnight at the San Carlos Theater. The news that Marti was well was received with loud cheering, and addresses were made by a number of prominent Cubans. Later the Cubans formed in line, and with a band at their head, paraded the streets until daylight, cheering for Marti and indulging in other manifestations of joy. In addition the Cubans have decided to take a holiday today, and as none of them will work, nearly all the cigar factories will be closed.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—The steamer ar-

cigar factories will be closed.

TAMPA. Fla., June 3.—The steamer arriving from Cuba last night brought no news. Col. Fernando Figueredo, at 8 o'clock last night, received a telegram from Benjamin Guerra, treasurer of the revolutionary party in New York, stating "Marti lives. Cuba will be free." Figueredo made it puolic, and in a few minutes several hundred Cubans were rejoicing. Later at Ybor City, Col. Figueredo, Martin Herrera, Jose Buttare, Lou's Cruz and Mrs. Carolina Rodriguez delivered appropriate addresses to about a thousand Cubans.

SEEKING FOR SURVIVORS.

Land Parties, Mounted and on Foot, Are Busy. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—An Ex-

aminer special from the City of Mexico says: Searching parties are still in search of survivors of the Colima disaster. Land parties, mounted and afoot, are operating in the vicinity of Ixtlanuacan Laruata. Zacatula, and as far south as Nuevos. while the people all along the coast of Acapulco have information of the disaster and have been asked to take particular care to patrol the beach whenever possi-

Not only are the sea and coast lines to deep regret with which the president and be rigidly scoured, but other parties are government of the United States of Brazil operating on horseback as far inland as have heard of the demise of the Honorable ten miles in hopes of encountering more Walter Quinton Gresham, late Secretary of of the still living who may have found "The profound sense of justice which was to foundation of his character; his love of democracy and his conservative views on social questions; his honesty and directness of purpose; his dignified affability and his thorough sincereity, which endeared the social questions are conservative views and keen bereavements, on reaching land have gone wandering about the country. As many of the passengers were unable

and keen bereavements, on reaching land have gone wandering about the country.

As many of the passengers were unable to speak Spanish they could not make known their position, and so would be entirely helpless among the simple but kind Indians along the coast country. It would not be strange if some inland rescues are made during the early part of the present week. The survivors who have reached Manza-The survivors who have reached Manza-nillo say that Captain Pitts of the steam-ship San Juan should have cruised at least two days longer on the discovery of the wreck, and believe that a good many others could have been picked up that have since perished. There are hopes that others may have reached shore at Point San

Telmo.
The steamer Mazatland returned to Mananillo from the wreck yesterday. She discovered a party of survivors on the beach from the second life raft and sent a boat to bring them off. It was capsized in the sea in the high surf. The men are supposed to have reached since. The wires are down between here and Coahuayano, and a man has been sent on horse-back sixty miles down the beach for the

The first raft survivors report seeing a woman's head, with long black hair, ashore. The body had been cut off by wreckage or eaten by sharks. The steamers Domero, Rubiscoe and Barracouta are still searching for survivors. If any more are found they will be brought to Manza-nillo or taken to Acapulco.

HEAVY RAIN IN COLORADO. Rapid Rise of Creeks and Rivers

Causes Damage.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—Heavy rains throughout eastern Colorado and rapid. melting of snow in the mountains are making the creeks and rivers boom and causing much uneasiness among railway managers. So far the Rock Island has been the greatest sufferer. Four hundred feet of track west of Limon, Col., were washed away by an overflow of the Big Sandy, and traffic is suspended between Colorado Springs and Limon function. A bridge was also reported washed away on the Kansa Pacific branch of the Union Pacific ne Oakley, 270 miles east of Denver.

Clear creek has risen to an alarming extent, causing a suspension of work on the Crops throughout eastern Colorado have nsiderably damaged by cloud bursts and hail.

nd hall.

Platte river is out of its banks in places, d people living in the bottoms in y have prepared to flee from The Arkansas river has risen two feet at

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND'S PLAIN TALK

He Made a Turkish Pasha to Understand Americans' Rights. PEORIA, Ill., June 3.-A private letter eceived in this city from Beyrout, Syria, under date of May 7, contains the following important statement:

"The two United States men-of-war that

came here created quite a stir. Only onethe Marblehead—came to Beyrout, but she met the San Francisco at Alexandretto, and the admiral on board the San Francisco sent for the Turkish pasha to come down from Adana to Mersine to meet him, and gave him a very plain talking to about respect for American citizens. The additional control of the same pect for American citizens. The ad-ral (Kirkland) is a big, bluff old fellow, miral (Kirkland) is a big, bluit old tellow, just the one to bulldose the Turk, and he did it in style. The Turks have been quite nasty up there of late. A great impression was created in Beyrout, too. The people here had fears of a massacre by the moslems, and thought that the arrival of the frigate prevented it."